Allen v. DOD, et al C.A. 81-2543

Exhibit A to Declaration

of Louis J. Dube

PROHIBITED

Proposed Questions on Oswald Case

1. Was Lee Harvey OSWALD known to the Cuban intelligence services before 23 November 1963? If so which service?

2. Were the Cuban services using OSWALD in any agent capacity, or in any other manner, before 23 November 1963?

3. What was the reaction of the Cuban intelligence services to news of President Kennedy's assassination? To the news that OSWALD was the assassin?

4. Was information on OSWALD's visit to the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City in September 1963, relayed to any Cuban service? If so, what action was taken?

5. Was there any contact between the Cuban intelligence services and the New Orleans' Fair Play For Cuba Committee?

6. Has subject ever heard of Mario del ROSARIO Molina, or Pedro Charles known also as "Peter"?

7. How did the Soviet officials in contact with the Cuban intelligence services react to news of the assassination?

8. Did the Soviets propose any type of action or investigation to the Cuban intelligence services following the news of President Kennedy's assassination?

9. Was any provocative material deliberately fabricated by the Cuban services or others and sent to the United States to confuse the investigation of the OSWALD case?

10. Was Jack RUBENSTEIN aka Jack RUBY known to the Cuban intelligence services? If so, in what way?

11. Does subject know a Gilberto LOPEZ who entered Mexico on November 23, 1963 at Nuevo Laredo, Texas and four days later proceded to Havana by special plane. He was 23 years old and carried a U.S. passport. He also had a Mexican tourist permit. Develop all information you can on this individual.

12. Attached is a photograph of OSWALD, [redacted] F

[redacted] N

OFFICIAL

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REPRODUCTION
PROHIBITED

Inventory of Documents Contained in OSWALD Dossier Forwarded to the Commission

1. State Telegram No. 1304, October 31, 1959 (Confidential)
2. Newspaper Article from the Washington Post, November 1, 1959
3. [redacted] Internal Note dated 2 November 1959 (oral FBI name check request) and NR reply dated 4 November 1959 (Confidential)
4. Foreign Service Despatch 234, November 2, 1959 (Confidential)
5. State Telegram 1358, November 9, 1959 (Confidential)
6. State Telegram 1448, November 9, 1959 (Confidential)
7. Newspaper Clipping from Washington Post, November 16, 1959
8. Newspaper Clipping from Evening Star, November 26, 1959
9. [redacted] 25 May 1960 (Confidential)
10. Internal CIA Biographic Profile dated circa May 1960 (Confidential)
11. Letter from the Department of State (Cumming) to DDP (Bissell) dated October 25, 1960 [redacted] - Secret)
    (Included interim response)
12. DDP Response to State, dated 21 November 1960 [redacted] - Secret)
13. Internal CIA Request for Opening of 201 file, 9 December 1960 (Secret)
14. State Memorandum of Conversation dated January 26, 1961 (OUO)
15. State Instruction A-273, April 13, 1961 (OUO)
16. Foreign Service Despatch 806, May 26, 1961 (OUO)
17. Foreign Service Despatch 29, July 11, 1961 (OUO)
18. [redacted] July 13, 1961 (Confidential)

ATT. 1 to: [redacted] CS COPY

201-259248

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K [redacted]

6 Mar 64

19. Internal CIA Memo for the Record, 28 September 1961 (Secret)

20. Foreign Service Despatch 317, October 12, 1961 (OUO)

21. INS Name Check Request, December 5, 1961

22. Navy Message 20197/RB/3, 3 March 1962 (Confidential)

23. DNA 1624, 26 April 1962

24. Newspaper Clipping from Washington Post, June 9, 1962.

** 25. K [redacted] September 7, 1962 (Confidential)

** 26. K [redacted] 10 September 1963

** 27. K [redacted] 24 September 1963

** 28. K [redacted] (number unclear), November 7, 1963

** 29. K [redacted] November 8, 1963

30. CIA Summary Report on Activities of OSWALD in Mexico City, dated 31 January 1964

** = FBI Reports

LJ COPY

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4 #154
1

32-1

[redacted]

JACK RUBENSTEIN

A, K, [redacted] contains an FBI report dated May 1952. In this report there is reference to a Jack Rubenstein, [redacted]

M. [redacted] In this file, there are also references to

L [redacted] There is no collateral information which would identify this Subject with the Jack Rubenstein who killed Lee Harvey Oswald.

Document Number 1247-1008
for FOIA Review on FEB 1977

[redacted]

[redacted]

0257
37

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Project ZRRIFLE

1. Identification: The purpose of Project ZRRIFLE is to spot, develop, and [illegible] agent assets for Division D operations. Agents will be spotted in several areas, including the United States, but [illegible] for operational security reasons will probably not be used in their countries of residence. Present developmental activity is being conducted in the WE and EE areas, but it is anticipated that this will be extended to other division areas. The project will be operated against third-country installations and personnel.

2. Objective: The objective of this project is the procurement of [illegible] code and cipher materials and information concerning such materials, in accordance with requirements levied on the Clandestine Service, principally by the National Security Agency. Since these requirements are subject to frequent revision, no listing of targets would be valid for the duration of the project. Specific operations will be mounted on the basis of need and opportunity. The project will be conducted by Division D with assistance from area divisions and stations as needed.

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0003307

3. Background: In response to the increasing requirements for the operational procurement of foreign code and cipher materials, Division D in 1961 began the spotting of [illegible] as a developmental activity. During the year

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FULL TEXT COPY - DO NOT RELEASE
02592

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

period requirements from NSA became more refined and in many respects more sensitive. Because most stations are not equipped to conduct this type of operation and because of the desirability of complete, centralized control over this entire effort, it was determined that Division D, which is in closest touch with NSA on procurement requirements, could best conduct the activity. The ~~first~~ spotting activity has now advanced far enough to justify removing from the OIA category.

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4. Operational assets:

(1) Personnel: QJWIN is under written contract as a principal agent, with the primary task of spotting agent candidates. QJwin was first contacted in

G [redacted] in connection with an illegal narcotics operation into the United States. For a period of a year and a half she was contacted sporadically by CIS, Luxembourg, in behalf of the Bureau of Narcotics. Files of this Bureau reflect an excellent performance by QJwin. On October 1960,

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N [redacted]

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Q fusin annual salary $ 7,200

Travel + ops expenses

Q fusin + other agents & agent candidates: 2,000

Fees for services by and standby of agents and agent candidates: 3,000

Travel of staff employees engaged in Zorifle activity: 2,500

Hire of safehouses, automobiles and other operational expenses: 1,000

$ 14,700

Pay for agents on completion of jobs?

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N [redacted] 35-3

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1) Legal, ethical, moral, operational problems; political: non-attributability.

2) Our own experience (Bangkok) (+ effect on DDP) and experience w/ KGB (Gromyko, Bandera group, Khokhlov) → require most professional, proven operationally competent, ruthless, stable, CE-experienced ops officers (few available), able to conduct patient search + w/ guts to pull back if instinct or knowledge tells him he should, w/ human high regard for operational security.

3) Maximum security:

a. Kubark only (e.g., not the Bureau now know?); no approach to other Govt. agencies.

b. Within Kubark, one focal point for control, search, tracing, case officering, etc. - DDP authority in this focal point mandatory. DCI officially advised?

c. Max. security cable channel for innocuous cables only; no restrictions on travel; possibility of one-man overseas (Europe) control base with overseas (non-station) channel. Word of mouth + no bulletins re topic.

d. No PA's (except for search) or intermediaries; rigid case-officing from start to finish.

e. No approach to officials of foreign govts.

f. No [redacted] agent who ever worked for a hostile Govt. agency. Tracing by opposition wished avoid.

g. Use of already tested assets (e.g., [redacted]) in the search.

h. Stand-by list of Kubarkers who can [redacted]

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REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pass as foreigners.

i. Pretext: Naturalized citizen; this established (i.e., home), g. No discussions in stations. h. No "team" until ready to go, if at all.

4. Blackmail:

a. No American citizens or residents or people who ever obtained U.S. visas.

b. No chain of [redacted], person to person; singleton ops.

c. No meeting anywhere [redacted] home territory.

d. Exclude organized criminals (e.g., Sicilians), those w/record of arrests, those w/ambiguity of purpose as criminals.

e. Hoffers method - selection.

5. Cover: planning should include provision for following lines or leads in case of blow.

6. Testing of nominees essential: we following lineture, security, blackmail.

7. Former resistance personnel a possibility.

8. Use nobody who has never dealt w/criminals; otherwise will not be aware of pitfalls or consider factors such as freedom to travel, wanted lists, etc.

9. Should have phony 201 in R) to backstop this, al documents therein forged + backdated. Should look like a CE file.

10. Possible use of [redacted]

11. Silverthorne.

Keeping of files.

N [redacted]

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Legal, operational + ethical → morale problems.

1) Maximum security + within [redacted] only (e.g., how much does Iraquer now know?). Limitation on number code clerks for enciphering + deciphering. Guise of Iranian objective.

2) One focal point for search, control, tracing, case-officer + PA selection. Complete DDP authority in this focal point mandatory. Overseas one-man control base with own (non-Station) cover.

3) Every operation to be rigidly case-officered; no silk-shirt PA's.

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Non-attributability:

4) No American citizen or American resident for direct action; possibly for approach to foreign elements. No criminal who tainted by use by entire American agency. Use of case officers who can pass as foreigners — and limited official reference.

5) No chain of connections permitting blackmail.

6) Don't meet any selectee in home territory.

7) Avoid discussion w/ foreign officials until all possibility of search through private citizen (e.g., Ryan) has been examined.

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8) Planning should include provision for blaming Soviets (or Czechs) in case of blow: ∴ + above essential.

9) Exclude organization criminals, those with record of arrests, those who have engaged in several types of crime.

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

N [redacted]

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10) Corsicans recommended. Sicilians could lead to Mafia.

11) Former resistance personnel offer possibilities. (OSS archives)

12) Period of testing, surveillance, etc. for each selectee.

13) All Turkish personnel [redacted] of experience.

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14) Silverthorne + stable in Paris.

15) What are limits on team or individuals ~~each~~ selected? No "team" until ready to go.

16) Danger of standing.

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N [redacted]

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d 21 — 25/1 — eye

— "The Magic Button"

rcotics Büro

"for a living" — RIS 201 Cover

utton's — Bankruptcy — No Stay

eyes — Jim A. / Contract Struct /

rol & TSD Problem — Nom U-2 /

Apply brakes

Last resort beyond last resort is

a confession of weakness. —

— Ed Benefactor — assumptions —

Examples of 3 "wrong"

ainiac of Sid's job.

Elect R+D — Memo.

Translating machines" — ILE

basic sounds project —

phenons — (V unit CB)

omint - Gear

inathesia —

5/1 — AS — Fanfare —

No file Reserve —

Never mention word assassination

1. Select proper agent to run —

2. Place a cover — Max of 2/3

3. Security Rules [redacted] — B-WRM-AS-

Sid - Reserve.

Substitute - Nickel

Last - Brakes —

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

0003314

6. no other agencies
7. no projects or ~~fo~~ except for cover.
8. Principal Agent - [redacted]
AF - Project Chief LCH -
Rebel 1500 - from NB -
Mark spot rqm. chief AF
project -
9. Disposal -
10. Targets who & where -
Must know before
we can spot -

11. Case officering
12. Cover file - create it from
RIS or del it - nonsen
13. not dangerous of RIS counter
actions & warn if they
are blamed -
Fd. I lost - Remember

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

N [redacted]

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

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CD44

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

MAY 14 1942

DOMAIN (SCOPE OF SPHERE)

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTION

ACTION: S.I.

INFORMATION: S.O., KEOVAR

Action Code

Priority

X

Routine

Deferred

Incoming Message

RECEIVED

51. The ~~anti-British~~ and highly confidential papers of [redacted] impounded here are being sent uncopied to the Embassy at Washington by a courier named Tennyson who is accompanying her. To prevent their spread among all the British, Naval Intelligence here suggests you intercede.

Paraphrase to W Com. Received in ONI 10 45 AM 5/7/42

RECORD

69

8919

KEDVEDEV, A. S.
MAJ GEN

Director, Military Division, Sov Element, A.C.A.
Age about 35; 5'8"; thick set; thick black hair turning grey; brushed straight back; dark brown eyes; full face; complexion slightly swarthy; spectacles for reading; slightly Mongolian. Last date of identification 1 Sept 48. Georgian, Regular Army. Believed to have joined CP 1915. Strong personality; intelligent and shrewd beneath his casual demeanor; capable of understanding broad pictures. Deep voice and hearty laugh; smokes heavily; often jovial but always seems to execute his instructions determinedly. Speaks good Russian and some German. Poss slightly deaf in right ear. Home is in LENINGRAD.
[redacted] 14/11/48 [redacted] 15/11/48

1924038

Document Number
for FOIA Review on JAN 1977

D 01689

103

~~SECRET~~ N

***Material has not been seen by the Committee

Material Furnished by: [redacted] HSCA

Subject: [redacted] William 77-0077/1
Seymour (Tab G), Frank Anthony Sturgis
(Tab H, 1, and 2), Operation [redacted] H

***Material has been revied by: Betsy Palmer, Pat Orr, Jonathon
on 16 November 1977 (except for Tab D (1-2) and
H-1 and H-2)

***Members of the House Select Committee on Assassinations

~~SECRET~~ N F 81-0351 D#349

126

[redacted] N
CLASSIFICATION

TO : [redacted] J

DATE: 9 August 1951

FROM : [redacted] J

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Political Matters

SPECIFIC— Resale of U.S. Surplus Military Equipment

Ref: [redacted] K

1. Mr. Jack LAMONT, named in reference as one of the principals in a transaction involving the purchase of surplus U.S. military equipment for resale to Delmont, A.G., of Vaduz, Lichtenstein, has been the subject of former investigations on the part of the U.S. Treasury Department, the FBI, and the Embassy Political Section. A review of references to him in the files of these offices indicates that he has a generally shady reputation but has not been involved in any subversive activities inimical to the interests of the U. S. LAMONT may be described as a promoter who is willing to participate in any shady or illicit operation where he stands a chance of making money, but it appears unlikely that he is motivated in his activities by any pro-Soviet or pro-Communist sentiment.

2. Regarding the deal in question, which the Treasury has investigated in detail (see Attachment 1) [redacted] told the Treasury representative on 26 March 1951 that the transaction had never come about. In an interview on that date in the office of the Treasury representative [redacted] confirmed all of the information contained in Attachment 1. [redacted] stated further that the whole deal was originated by [redacted] and was to have been worked unofficially through the Mexican Embassy in Washington, with the help of a [redacted] that city. However, it was not possible to obtain the necessary permits from the U. S. Government and the whole transaction fell through, according to [redacted] No purchases or sales were made, at least via the Mexican channel, and no money changed hands. As far as [redacted] knows, the matter is completely dead. (Confirmation of the fact that the arms export permit was refused by Washington has been received since by the Treasury representative).

M (b)(7)(c)

3. Attachment 2 is a photographic copy of a memorandum from the FBI to the Treasury Department representative, dated 31 May 1951, [redacted]

(b)(7)(c) M

4. The most recent report concerning LAMONT came from the American Consulate, Merida, Yucatan, to the American Ambassador, dated 20 July 1951. This report deals with the difficulties which LAMONT and his partner were experiencing in the operation of a shrimp fishing enterprise off the Mexican Gulf Coast. The report is long and involved, and is of no intelligence interest except in so far

CHARGED FROM [redacted] J [redacted] COPY

[redacted] N
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

D00091

174

[redacted] N

as it indicates that LAMONT's activities at the present time are principally those connected with his fishing enterprise.

5. Unless some new evidence comes to light which would appear to indicate LAMONT in any illicit business transactions no further action will be taken unless contrary instructions are received from Headquarters.

cc: 2-Washington
1-Files

attachments.

[redacted] N

DENY ATT. 1
PAGES 1–11

(b)(7)(c)
(b)(7)(d)

M

174-3/13

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

RECEIVED
U.S. TREASURY REPRESENTATIVE

JUN 6 - 1951

MEXICO, D. F.

FILE No.

Date: May 31, 1951

To: [redacted]

U.S. Treasury Department Representative

Mexico, D. F., Mexico

From: [redacted]

Subject: [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Attachment 2

FBI

174-14

DENY

PAGE 2 & 3

ATT. 2.

M

124-15 1/2

[redacted]

M

[redacted]

M

[redacted] It is to be noted that the information supplied by Mrs. LAMONT has not been confirmed by independent investigation.

M

Page 1

denied

(b)(1); (b)(3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1501

Israel/International

Indoctrination Approach Used to Induce US Department of Defense Reserve Officers to Serve in Combat Duty with a Foreign Government

1948 - mid-1952

1948 - mid-1952

US citizen, confidential informant of the US Navy Department, described as "completely reliable."

/The Office of Naval Intelligence furnished the following information to CIA for IAC dissemination in accordance with paragraph 3(c) of NSCID 7/.

Summary:

During the years 1948, 1949 and 1950, many US Reserve Officers actively participated in the conflict between Israel and the Arab States. From trial testimony and personal observation of some of these Reserve Officers in Federal Court, it would appear that Israeli interests were successful in the psychological indoctrination of US Armed Forces Reserve personnel to such an extent that these personnel willingly participated in combat missions for a foreign government against nations with whom the United States maintained friendly relations. Notwithstanding the fact that none of these Reserve Officer personnel were criminally indicted by the US Government for international arms smuggling, and some were called to testify as government or defense witnesses, their indoctrination by Israeli interests was so completely and thoroughly done that these Reserve Officers did not appear to grasp the seriousness of their activities for a foreign government. Neither did they comprehend the possible international entanglements with which the US Government might be faced as a result of their activities. They further took the attitude that they were being oppressed by a bureaucratic government because of the fact that criminal indictments were secured against them. Without exception they firmly believed their activities on behalf of the State of Israel were humanitarian deeds for the good of the world as a whole and the saving of oppressed refugees from the tyrannies of continental Europe, and that therefore their actions were above reproach.

Evaluation:

Previous Information Reports contain information relative to aircraft and armament procuring activities by Israeli interests. These reports also indicate that this program is being aided both directly and indirectly by individuals, currently members of the US Armed Forces Reserves. As an aid in understanding the willingness of Reserve Officers to serve the interests of a foreign government, even though they have knowledge of the fact that other members of the Reserves had been convicted in Federal Court for such activities, the following information may be of value.

b. During the years 1948, [illegible] and 1950, Israeli interests in the US were successful in securing the services of many US Armed Forces Reserve Officers. These officers performed combat and other duties with the Israeli forces against the Arab nations during the time of their conflict. Some of these Reserve Officers were either defendants or witnesses in the trial of the Government vs. Schwimmer, et al. in the Federal Court in Los Angeles, 1949-1950. The defendants were on trial for conspiracy in international arms smuggling. During the many months of preparation of the case for trial and during the actual trial as advisor to government counsel the informant had an excellent opportunity to personally observe the actions and reactions of the defendants, defense witnesses and defense attorneys. From testimony given on the witness stand, as well as from personal observation, it was apparent that these individuals had been indoctrinated by Israeli interests in the belief that their participation in international arms smuggling and combat activities for Israel was above reproach. In support of this, the following comments are made.

A Defendant's Views on Dual Allegiance.

Herman Greenspun, alias Hank Greenspun, was one of the co-defendants in the trial. On several occasions during court recesses, the informant was able to talk with him and the other defendants in an effort to determine their reasoning for voluntarily serving the interests of another government to the extent that they were willing to engage in actual combat activities. Greenspun, who is believed to be an Air Force Reserve Officer with the rank of Major, indicated that he had been thoroughly convinced that he and the other individuals who participated in this affair were actually serving humanity in general, the Jewish cause, and the tenets of the UN. In spite of the criminal nature of the trial, none of the defendants or witnesses appeared to demonstrate remorse. The defendants, in particular, evinced no uneasiness over the fact that they were being criminally prosecuted. Their defense was based mainly on the theory and assumption that these poor defendants were being oppressed by a bureaucratic government when in reality they had been doing a humanitarian deed for the good of the world as a whole.

USNR Reserve Officer Testimony Indicates Emotional Approach. Harold M. Auerbach testified in the above-mentioned trial on 10 January 1950. During his testimony Auerbach became emotionally high-strung and was repeatedly admonished by the court. At the time the government attorney asked him to read his Naval Oath, and paragraph 0614 of the US Naval Regulations, 1948, he became particularly emotional and at the conclusion stated, "And I submit, Sir, that I fulfilled my duty as a US Naval Officer. The court, after Auerbach's outburst admonished him as follows: Just a minute. You may be seated, and do not indulge in any statements or any histrionics. The following question was then put to Auerbach:

Q Were you engaged in self-preservation?

A. I was engaged in self-preservation when I was there, yes, Sir.

Auerbach stated that when he was first contacted to serve the Israeli interests, he didn't know whether or not he would be paid anything, but that upon his return home, he found his wife had been receiving monthly payment for his services through an organization known as the American Labor Service Corporation, 161 West 42nd Street, New York City. He further testified that he had never heard of this company until some time after his return to the United States; that he started flying the air lift from Czechoslovakia to Israel and then later operated in Israel, flying both bombing missions and hauling general military cargo. He said that as far as he knew, there was no official Israeli Army; that no one held a rank and that no one had a uniform, and in answer to specific questions, testified as follows:

Q Did you talk to anyone of authority about the military objectives or your missions or anything of that kind.

A The authority was ourselves.

Q Did each of you decide for yourselves questions of policy.

A Almost, it was that kind of a war.

Q And, did you enter into it and participate voluntarily, did you not:

A Voluntarily. That is correct.

Q And, you were paid a salary all during that time, were you not.

A I didn't know. When I got back to the US I found that I had been. But, at the time, I wasn't concerned with my salary at all. There were other considerations.

Auerbach further testified in regard to his participation in the bombing of Arab forces when asked the following questions:

Q By unfriendly forces and enemy forces, did you mean enemies of the US.

A I meant enemies of everything that is good and decent and Christian. That is what I meant, enemies of democracy such as we know in the US that is what I meant, Mister

Comment

As far as the informant has been able to ascertain, none of the government agencies who participated in the trial of Schwimmer et al. has prepared a report covering the psychological indoctrination of US Armed Forces personnel by agents of a foreign government. Current (since 1952) information, as contained in previous reports, indicates that although several of the defendants were convicted of international arms smuggling, they have since participated in the war material procurement program of Israel. Since the conclusion of the trial, it has come to the attention of the informant that the defendants and some of the defense witnesses have been furnished highly materialistic benefits by Israeli interests as a reward and a recompense.

From the notions, testimony and off-the-stand statements of various defendants and witnesses at the Schwimmer trial, it became apparent that US Armed Forces reserve officer personnel, including US Naval Reserve officers, who had been recruited to serve in the Israeli forces, had been thoroughly indoctrinated as follows: (a) that they were in no way violating their responsibilities as US Armed Forces reserve officers, and that their participation was permitted under regulations similar to those in paragraph 0-14 of US Naval Regulations: that the paragraph relative to the rights of self-preservation of a state would permit them to actually participate in combat for and on behalf of Israel; (b) almost without exception the defendants, as well as witnesses for the defense, endeavored to introduce testimony to the effect that what they were actually doing was performing a humanitarian deed which should be lauded upon with sympathy by people everywhere in the world; (c) that they were bound by their religious and other beliefs to help in the repatriation of Jewish refugees from the continent of Europe to the newly established state of Israel, which was the home of Jews [illegible] where they might be amalgamated in the world.

It is believed that the emotional appeal and the manner in which the appeal was made and rationalized by Israeli interests, is an indication of the vulnerability of US Armed Forces personnel to clever psychological propaganda by agents of a foreign government. It may well be that the same approach as used by Israeli representatives would be equally as successful if used by some other foreign power who desired to recruit the services of US Armed Forces personnel in furtherance of some ideologic program of that power or foreign government. It is further believed that this type of an appeal has the greatest opportunity for success with members of a racial or religious minority group.

- end

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, Security Division

DATE: 29 July 1954

FROM : Chief, Special Security Division

RECORDED

SUBJECT: PAWLEY, William D.

1. Inasmuch as the Office of the Director of Central Intelligence indicated the Subject's connection with the Doolittle Committee, the Director of Security has requested that the bulk of the investigative material regarding the Subject be placed in an overt file. Such material is forwarded herewith.

2. The Office of the Director of Central Intelligence has also advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation recently completed an investigation of the Subject. According to the memorandum dated 21 May 1954 contained in file [redacted] J,K
K [redacted] the FBI advised us on 30 April 1954 that its information on the Subject had been furnished to the White House and suggested that the information be obtained directly from the White House. You may desire to obtain this information through facilities available to your office. [redacted] F

3. [redacted]
F

4. [redacted]
F
I

Attachments: 1&2

[redacted] H

295

D0406

WC 7. D-2

United Press International

Rebuff d

Lee Harvey O[illegible]'s dream of achieving Soviet citizenship in exchange for the United States citizenship he renounced appears to be unattainable. The 23-year-old Texan from Fort Worth said Soviet authorities would not grant him citizenship although they said he could live in Russia as a resident alien.

Document Number 593-252 C

for FOIA Review on JUN 1976

Wash. Post
11-16-79

D-7

632

006912

FBI DOCUMENTS

DATE: 29 APRIL 1958
CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN
SUBJECT: [redacted] M (b)(7)(c)
FBI FILE NO: MEXDEXXX 97-205 (MIAMI)

DATE: 18 NOVEMBER 1959
CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN
SUBJECT: [redacted] M (b)(7)(c)
FBI FILE NO: 105-1560 (INDIANAPOLIS)

09757

637

[redacted] K

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: 23 December 1959
CLASSIFICATION: NOT GIVEN
SUBJECT: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA
FBI FILE #: 109-584 (BUREAU)

[redacted] I

[redacted]

9550

#09550

675

FBI doc
24 Dec 59 (SF)
Re: Mollie Block
Bufile: 100-423269
SF field: 100-37633

THIRD AGENCY DOCUMENT

7351

676

#07351

FBI 010
Apr 60 (Baltimore)
Sent 2 to Castro
Bureau

7591

#07591 712

Virginia Frank FBI REFERRA[illegible] 11/27 TAB ____

Doc ____ LETTER ____ REPORT ____ MEMO ____ DATE: [redacted] 1960

ORIGIN:

SUBJECT:

BUREAU FILE: files [redacted] K

FIELD OFFICE FILE:

CIA DOC SYMBOL/DATE: [redacted] K, 12 april 1960

Doc ____ LETTER ____ REPORT ____ MEMO ____ DATE: 14 october 196

ORIGIN:

SUBJECT:

BUREAU FILE: files [redacted] K

FIELD OFFICE FILE: [redacted] I

CIA DOC SYMBOL/DATE: [redacted] K, 14 october 1960

Doc ____ LETTER ____ REPORT ____ MEMO ____ DATE: no date

ORIGIN:

SUBJECT:

BUREAU FILE: no file reference

FIELD OFFICE FILE: [redacted] has no record

CIA DOC SYMBOL/DATE: [redacted] K, undated

Doc ____ LETTER ____ REPORT ____ MEMO ____ DATE: 27 march 1959

ORIGIN:

SUBJECT:

BUREAU FILE: no file reference

FIELD OFFICE FILE:

CIA DOC SYMBOL/DATE: [redacted] K 27 march 1959

Doc ____ LETTER ____ REPORT ____ MEMO ____ DATE: 21 march 1958

ORIGIN:

SUBJECT:

BUREAU FILE: [redacted] K files

FIELD OFFICE FILE:

CIA DOC SYMBOL/DATE: [redacted] K 21 march 1958

---

c c, Vergeiles Frank. FBI REFERRAL: -0070/29 TAB ____

Doc ____ LETTER ____ REPORT ____ MEMO ____ DATE: [redacted] 19.

ORIGIN:

SUBJECT: [redacted]

BUREAU FILE: [redacted] file

FIELD OFFICE FILE:

CIA DOC SYMBOL/DATE: [redacted] 7 February 1972

Doc ____ LETTER ____ REPORT ____ MEMO ____ DATE: 12 February 196

ORIGIN:

SUBJECT: [redacted]

BUREAU FILE: [redacted] I

FIELD OFFICE FILE:

CIA DOC SYMBOL/DATE: [redacted] 12 February 1965

Doc ____ LETTER ____ REPORT ____ MEMO ____ DATE: 27 January 1964

ORIGIN:

SUBJECT: [redacted]

BUREAU FILE: [redacted] I

FIELD OFFICE FILE:

CIA DOC SYMBOL/DATE: [redacted] 27 January 1964

Doc ____ LETTER ____ REPORT ____ MEMO ____ DATE:

ORIGIN:

SUBJECT:

BUREAU FILE:

FIELD OFFICE FILE:

CIA DOC SYMBOL/DATE:

Doc ____ LETTER ____ REPORT ____ MEMO ____ DATE:

ORIGIN:

SUBJECT:

BUREAU FILE:

FIELD OFFICE FILE:

CIA DOC SYMBOL/DATE:

843-2

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	Acting Chief, CI Staff [redacted]	[redacted]	I
2	C/[redacted]		
3			
4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks:

This would appear to be your department. If not, please let me know. If yes, would you prepare a reply for Mr. Bissell's signature.

I to 2
Please handle
suggested [redacted]
[redacted]. I think an
[illegible] might
[illegible]

Suspense: 7 November

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
DDP/ASST	[redacted] 28 Oct

UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET

FORM NO. 237 Replaces Form 30-4 which may be used.
1 APR 55

DD 6908

857

#06908

[redacted] N

1 November 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: [redacted] J

FROM: [redacted] I,J

SUBJECT: American Defectors

Reference is made to an [redacted] J memorandum on American defectors, dated 31 October 1960, which has previously been sent to you.

[redacted] I of the [redacted] J, has furnished me the attached copy of a letter from Mr. Hugh S. Cummings, Jr., of the State Department, to Mr. Richard M. Bissell of this Agency, dated 25 October 1960, with reference to "American defectors" from May 1959 to October 1960. Mr. Cummings asked if this Agency could "verify and possibly expand" a list which accompanied his letter; and [redacted] I is preparing a reply to him.

Mr. Cummings' list includes twelve names of which eight are referred to in the [redacted] J memorandum on American defectors, dated 13 October 1960. Checks of Security records on the other four reflect the following:

1. Sergeant Ernie F. FLETCHER - According to a New York Times article of 7/14/59, FLETCHER was believed, by United States Army authorities, to have defected to Communist East Germany. According to the article, Soviet Army Headquarters, in East Berlin, stated on 29 June 1959, that FLETCHER had asked for political asylum in East Germany. There is no further information in our files regarding FLETCHER.

2. Regarding a David DU BOIS, our files reflect only that as of 21 September 1959, he was in London preparing to go to Peking, China, via Moscow, for a three-year stay. He is the son of W.E.B. DU BOIS, well-known Communist and winner of a Stalin Peace Prize, who I believe is on a visit to Russia, at the present time. There is nothing in our files to indicate that David DU BOIS is considered a defector, and it is noted that the State Department list indicates that he "may have returned to the United States."

05922

MICROFICHE REPRODUCTIONS
DESTROY AFTER USE

[redacted] N [redacted] K

#05922

861

REVIEWED FOR RELEASE
Date 4 JUN 86

[redacted] H

3. Regarding Morris BLOCH and his wife, Mollie, Security files indicate that he was a United States delegate to the Moscow Youth Festival in 1957, and subsequently traveled to China at the invitation of the Chinese Peoples Republic. Various references to him indicate that he is an extreme leftist and pro-Communist, but nothing has been found to indicate that he or his wife are defectors. However, there is an HS file on him which cannot be located, at this time.

4. No identification has yet been made with reference to Sergeant fnu JONES.

You will note that Security files contain information regarding three defectors who qualify for the State Department list but are not included therein; i.e., Nicholas PETRULLI, Daniel R. SEMN, and Herbert Lee NORTHROP, Jr.; plus Cuban defectors, William A. MORGAN and Paul B. WILSON, and UAR defector, Edward NIXON. Information on each of these was included in the memorandum recently furnished you.

Information regarding all the American defectors, referred to in this memorandum and that of 31 October 1960, has been furnished to [redacted] I

[redacted] I

MICROFICHE REPRODUCTIONS
DESTROY AFTER USE

K

H [redacted]

861-2

[redacted]

[redacted]

18 NOV 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director (Plans)

SUBJECT: Letter from Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., Department of State

Transmitted for your signature is a proposed reply to the letter of 25 October 1960 from Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., Department of State, in which Mr. Cumming requested information concerning Americans living in Bloc countries who might be called "defectors."

[redacted]

Acting Chief
Counter Intelligence Staff

Attachment
[redacted] 18 Nov 60

O&I - Addressee
1 [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
2 - [redacted]

[redacted]

886

03235

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

[redacted]

FIE PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

TO HEADQUARTERS, RI J.S

DATE 9 December 1960

FROM [redacted]

ACTION: OPEN ✓ | AMEND | CLOSE

INSTRUCTIONS: *Form must be typed or printed in block letters.*

SECTION I: *All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete.*

SECTION II: *Cryptonym or pseudonym will be entered in Headquarters.*

SECTION III: *To be completed in all cases.*

SECTION I

SENSITIVE [redacted]

NON-SENSITIVE

NAME (Last) OSWALD (First) LEE (Middle) HENRY (Title) SEX M ✓

NAME VARIANT

TYPE NAME 2. (Last) (First) (Middle) (Title)

[redacted]

NB: HARVEY

[redacted] 30/11/75

PHOTO 4.	BIRTH DATE 5.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH 6.	CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH 7.	OTHER IDENTIFICATION 8.
YES / NO ✓	18-10-39	USA	New Orleans, La.	AGE 2. 3.

OCCUPATION/POSITION: Radar operator, U.S. Marine Corps aug 1960 — OCC/POS. CODE 9. NAVY

SECTION II

CRYPTONYM | PSEUDONYM

SECTION III

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE 10.	ACTION DESK 11.	2ND COUNTRY INTEREST 12.	3RD COUNTRY INTEREST 12A.
USSR - [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	

COMMENTS: cit; D.

Defected to the USSR in October 1959

Document Number 1-18

for FOIA Review on APR 1975

CS copy

PERMANENT CHARGE	RESTRICTED FILE	SIGNATURE
YES / NO ✓	YES / NO ✓	[redacted]

FORM 10-57 831a [redacted] RECORD COPY (38)

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

897 0000788

PAGE 5 OF 5

[redacted] N [redacted]

[redacted] K

1 JUN 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Summary of info concerning Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte

1. Reference is made to your memorandum, dated 21 April 1964, requesting additional documentation of the investigation of allegations against Lee Harvey OSWALD that were made by Gilberto ALVARADO Ugarte.

2. Attached to this memorandum are exact texts of the following disseminations relative to ALVARADO that were made to other U.S. Government agencies:

a. CUT Teletype No. 85089, dated 26 November 1963, relative to Gilberto ALVARADO.

b. CUT Teletype No. 85199, dated 27 November 1963, Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

c. CUT Teletype No. 85662, dated 28 November 1963, relative to Gilberto ALVARADO.

d. CUT Teletype No. 86063, dated 30 November 1963, relative to Gilberto ALVARADO.

e. CUT Teletype No. 85666, dated 28 November 1963, relative to Gilberto ALVARADO.

[redacted] K

DATE 1 Jan 64

[redacted] N

[redacted] K

1220

[redacted] K N

f. Memorandum, dated 12 December 1963, Subject: Mexican Interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO.

g. OUT Teletype No. 87667, dated 7 December 1963, Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD case.

3. These dissemination will, we believe, document the ALVARADO phase of the case and show this Agency's opinion of his reliability. Because of the sensitive sources and methods involved, an appropriate sensitivity indicator has been affixed.

4. Your request for a report from the polygraph operator who examined ALVARADO will be subject of a separate memorandum.

5. I am happy to know that [redacted] F Mexico City and his staff were able to contribute substantially to the work of your representatives during their visit to that city.

Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

Attachments

Distribution:
Original & 1 - Addressee
2 - DDP
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted] K
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

[redacted] 28 May 1964)

I J K

[redacted] K

N

1220-2

Attachment A

[redacted] N

CUT Teletype No. 85689, dated 26 November 1963, filed at 1810 hours, to the White House, Department of State and Federal Bureau of Investigation, with copy to Secret Service

1. On 26 November 1963, Gilberto ALVARADO, a professed Castroite Nicaraguan born 31 January 1940 in Ciudad Rama, Zelaya, Nicaragua, came to the American Embassy in Mexico and made a statement about Lee OSWALD. He said that on 18 September 1963 he saw Lee OSWALD receive six thousand five hundred dollars in a meeting inside the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

2. About himself, ALVARADO said he in Mexico City awaiting false documentation so he could go to Cuba for sabotage training. He named three other members of his organization in Nicaragua as Juan Lezillo, Rolan Alvarado, and Carlos Fonseca Amador. The questioning of ALVARADO is continuing.

3. (Comment: Gilberto ALVARADO is a well-known Nicaraguan Communist underground member [redacted] F We consider his reliability to be questionable although he has not been wholly discredited. The other men he names are well-known Nicaraguan Communists. A check of the files of this Agency does not show where Lee OSWALD actually was on 18 September 1963, when ALVARADO says he saw OSWALD in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, but based on the information available to this Agency as of this date OSWALD visited the Cuban Embassy in Mexico for the first time after 25 September 1963.)

[redacted] [redacted] N

1220-3

[redacted]

Attachment B

OUT Teletype No. 85199, dated 27 November 1963, filed at 2039 hours, to the White House, Department of State and Federal Bureau of Investigation, with copy to the Secret Service

1. Following elicited from Gilberto Molanes ALVARADO Ugarte 26 November.

2. Subject born 31 January 1948, Ciudad Rama, Departamento Zelaya, Nicaragua. Presently lives Piso 173 Colonia Santa Maria de la Ribera telephone 41-87-31. Entered Mexico by bus 29 August 1963 on way to Cuba to study guerrilla warfare tactics. Was to receive false documentation as Mexican through Cuban Consulate Mexico. [redacted] F

3. On 2 Sep Subj reported in Mexico to Professor Adalberto Torres, address General Zamora Number 37, Interior 8. Torres is Nicaraguan in charge of Nicaraguan Communist Party travellers to Cuba. Well known Communist, has daughter in Moscow.

4. On 2 Sep Subj discussed anti-Somoza guerrilla activity in Departamento Atlantico with Torres and brothers Gustavo and Humberto Jerez Talavera, [redacted] F Humberto is teacher in Mexican Female Normal School. Torres told Subject he would receive five hundred Mexican pesos monthly subsistence until travel papers arranged.

5. At noon on 18 Sep Subject went to Cuban Consulate to turn passport photos over to Consul Azcue. (Eusebio Azcue Consul Cuban Emb Mexico City) sat in waiting room and saw group of approx eight persons enter Consulate and go into Azcue office but unknown person was sitting at Azcue desk.

6. Cuban employee of Consulate known to Subj by alias as "Juan Jose," about 46 years old, mustache, normal build, straight hair, came out of office and asked Subj to turn over photos. Subj asked where bathroom and was shown through door to passageway leading to patio. Bathroom off passageway.

[redacted]

1220-4

[redacted] N

7. While standing by bathroom door Subj saw group of 3 persons conversing in patio few feet away. One was tall, thin, Negro with reddish hair, obviously dyed, prominent cheek bones, noticeable scar on lower right side of chin. Rapid speaker, Cuban accent, spoke some English. Another was white person Subj had previously seen carrying Canadian passport in waiting room. Canadian had green eyes, blondish hair, "existentialist" hairdo with pompadour, dark eyeglasses of type with mirror like reflection on outer surface. Third person was Lee Harvey OSWALD. Subj completely convinced from published photos that this was OSWALD, not shadow of doubt in his mind.

8. OSWALD was wearing black open coat, buttoned up white shirt with short collar tabs, no tie, dark-gray pants, clear eyeglasses.

9. Subj saw tall Cuban join group momentarily and pass American currency to Negro. This unidentified Cuban apparently came out of Azcue office into patio. Described as tall, solidly built mulatto, curly hair, brown suit, red striped tie, about 37 years old. Subj never saw this man after 18 Sep.

10. Subj overheard following conversation between Negro and OSWALD:

NEGRO:	(in English) I want to kill the man.
OSWALD:	You're not man enough. I can do it.
NEGRO:	(in Spanish) I can't go with you. I have a lot to do.
OSWALD:	The people are waiting for me back there.

11. Negro gave OSWALD six thousand five hundred dollars in large denomination U.S. bills saying "This isn't much." Of sum, one thousand five hundred was for extra expenses. Also gave him about 200 Mexican pesos.

12. Later, Subj saw pretty girl, believed Cuban employee of Consulate, give OSWALD embrace and tell him she living at Calle Juarez Number 407 where he could find her. Girl appeared about 20 years old, manners reminded Subj of prostitute. OSWALD, Negro, and Canadian then went upstairs.

[redacted] N

1220-5

[redacted] N

13. Subj left building momentarily to buy popsicle at corner. Saw three persons of paragraph 7 leave by Embassy gate near corner of Tacubaya where they entered parked black car, possibly Chevrolet. Subject re-entered Consulate waiting room and later was approached by tall Cuban of paragraph 9 who came out of Ascue office and told Subj come back next day when fingerprints would be taken and Subject would fill out form for travel documents.

14. Subject returned Consulate next day 19 Sept about 0845 and filled out form. Was told would be helped by Embassy officer to make up false Mexican papers. Many people in waiting room, very busy. Door finally closed to keep others from entering. Subject was told to contact Prof. Edelberto Torres. Went to Torres home but Torres Guatemalan wife said Torres at Soviet Embassy. Went to Sov Emb about 1130 but was not allowed enter although had been there earlier occasions with Torres. Doctor Noel Jarquin Toledo, Nicaraguan Communist who had been in Moscow, approached and saw Subject at gate, asked why he was there. Subject said was looking for Torres. Jarquin informed him Torres was inside. Torres came out and went with Subject to Cuban Consulate. Torres entered Consulate office, later emerged telling Subj "You have nothing further to do here until I contact you."

15. Unidentified girl entered Consulate at this point, greeted Torres. Torres replied "Not now, come back tomorrow".

16. On night 19 Sep Torres had meeting of about eighteen Nicaraguan Communists at his home to discuss recent guerrilla attack in Segovia region of Nicaragua. Torres announced 6 guerrillas killed, said next year would be tough one because U.S. policy might change, Communist might be isolated. Torres asked Subject if he knew Laguna de Perlas area of Nicaragua where U.S. training Cubans, called it Isla Gringa. Subject replied did not know area.

17. On 26 Sep Torres sent Enrique Cundra Collado, employee of Carton Envases de Mexico, Lago de Chapala 18, to tell Subject he should go Cuban Consulate. Subject went, was told wait, Consul very busy. Saw Canadian again. Canadian was smoking cigarette, wearing Rolex watch which Consulate employee was trying buy for thousand pesos. Canadian refused sell, had bought watch Mexico and taking home as souvenir. Canadian had batch obscene photos which

[redacted] N

1220-6

[redacted] N

showing to Communist employees. Carried camera strapped across chest. Red haired Negro (met Antonio Garcia whom Subject knows by sight) came in and took Canadian upstairs. Canadian had flashed large wad of U.S. dollars. Canadian said "I'm going, the skies are clouding up and they're waiting for me at home".

18. At the end of Sep Subject phoned American Embassy several times to report his belief someone important in U.S. to be killed, used name Jorge Kynant (phonetic) to protect identity. Was asked if call related visa matter, replied no, political matter, wished speak to person of confidence. First time was screened by two females, finally spoke to man who said he would call back. Subject left phone number 36-19-52 (since changed). Man never called. Subject tried repeatedly contact Embassy by phone was finally told "Quit wasting our time. We are working here, not playing."

19. When Subject saw OSWALD photo in newspaper he again contacted Embassy, 25 November.

20. Subj had tank maintenance training in canal zone when with Nicaraguan army. Says is still Nicaraguan Communist Party member, was originally convinced Marxist, later became disillusioned. [redacted] F

21. Subject explained he outraged by Kennedy assassination which he "80 percent sure Communist plot". Does not wish become involved in big publicity splash, hopes U.S. will keep name secret, but willing do whatever necessary.

22. Field comment: Subject is young, quiet, very serious person, who speaks with conviction. Knows enough English to understand conversation.

[redacted] N

1220-7

[redacted] N

Attachment C

OUT Teletype No. 85662, dated 28 November 1963, filed at 1403 hours, to the White House, Department of State and Federal Bureau of Investigation

Further interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO on the night of 26 November in Mexico City showed he was able to recognize about seventeen different photos of personnel of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. He did not know the names of the persons depicted, but he did know the position and duties of most of them and was able to furnish additional identifying data about many of them.

He was able positively to identify the picture of Oscar Concepcion Mendoza as the tall Cuban he had seen in the Embassy on 18 September, and Luisa Calderon as the pretty girl he saw there the same day. He correctly identified a New Orleans "mug shot" of Lee OSWALD. (OSWALD's picture had been in the Mexican press for several days)

ALVARADO gave the following additional details about the man he claims was Lee OSWALD and whom he saw in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on 18 September: OSWALD had a green passport in his pocket and he thinks he saw a pistol in a shoulder holster. OSWALD wore long shoes and had a wrist watch with a yellow metal band. OSWALD slouched in a chair. It was about noon on 18 September. OSWALD seemed at home in the Consulate and appeared to know and be known by Consular personnel. He heard OSWALD use the Mexican slang term "cabron," an extremely vulgar term, but he pronounced it badly.

ALVARADO re-enacted the alleged money passing scene as he had previously recounted it, except that he this time said: "You're not the man. I can kill him." He said the U.S. bank notes he saw were in a small pack, about one fourth inch thick with a paper band which the Negro broke before counting out the fifteen hundred dollars for expenses and five thousand dollars as "advance."

ALVARADO stated he is still a sergeant in the Nicaraguan Civil Guard. He entered Mexico illegally on 29 August 1963, paying a bribe at the border. He transited Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala

N

[redacted] [redacted]

1220-8

[redacted] N

on route. He was in Mexico once before. [redacted] F

[redacted] He claims to have received some kind of U.S. military training at Fort Gulick in the Panama Canal Zone in 1954 (he would have been only 16 at that time). [redacted] F

ALVARADO claims that he visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City on 2 or 3 Sep, 15 or 16 Sep, 18 Sep, 19 Sep, 26 Sep and 25 Nov. We have no confirmation of this. He claims that he visited the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City 6 or 7 times, 4 of them with a Nicaraguan Communist named Torres. We can not confirm this. He did not explain just why he visited the Soviet Embassy.

[redacted] N

1220-9

[redacted] N

Attachment D

OUT Teletype No. 86063, dated 30 November 1963, filed at 1457 hours, to the White House, Department of State and Federal Bureau of Investigation

1. Our station in Mexico City has just advised us that at 1230 Washington time today 30 November 1963, Gilberto ALVARADO, Nicaraguan, admitted to Mexican security officials in writing that his whole story of having seen Lee OSWALD receive money in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City to assassinate President Kennedy was false. He admitted he had not seen Lee OSWALD at all and that he had not seen anybody paid money in the Cuban Embassy. He also admitted he had not tried repeatedly to phone a warning about this to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City on 20 September as he had previously claimed. Instead he had first contacted the U.S. Embassy, in person, on 25 November, when he talked, as we know, to the Embassy security officer.

2. ALVARADO still claims that he did repeatedly visit the Cuban Embassy to secure false documentation to go to Cuba for sabotage training [redacted] C

3. ALVARADO said that his motive in telling this false story about seeing OSWALD paid money in the Cuban Embassy was to help himself get to the United States so he could participate in action against Fidel Castro. He says he hates Castro and thought that his story about OSWALD, if believed, would help cause the U.S.A. to take action against Castro.

4. Our Mexico City Station is informing the Legal Attache of the U.S. Embassy there of this information.

[redacted]

1220-10

[redacted] N

Attachment E

CUT Teletype No. 85666, dated 28 November 1963, filed at 1826 hours, to the White House, Department of State and Federal Bureau of Investigation

Acting on a request made to this Agency by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on 28 November 1963 [redacted] C, E

Gilberto ALVARADO was turned over to officials of the Mexican Ministry of Government for further interrogation and investigation. On 28 November, ALVARADO had still not changed his story, despite increasing doubt that it was true. [redacted] C, E

K [redacted]

[redacted] N

[redacted] N

Attachment F

Memorandum to Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated 23 December 1963

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director (Plans)

SUBJECT: Mexican Interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO

1. Attached is a translation of the Mexican police interrogation report on Gilberto ALVARADO, Nicaraguan who claimed to have seen Lee OSWALD accept $6000 in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City to assassinate President Kennedy. The report states that ALVARADO retracted these assertions and admitted that he made them to induce the U.S. to take stronger action against Cuba.

2. [redacted] E, I

3. As you know, ALVARADO retracted the confession of fabrication which he made to the Mexican police and had to be reinterrogated by representatives of this Agency and your Bureau. This later interrogation showed that he was probably lying.

Attachment:
Translation

[redacted] K [redacted] N

1220-12

[redacted] N

STATEMENT OF Gilberto Melasco ALVARADO Ugarte

1. This person (ALVARADO) said that he was 24 years old, unmarried, a Catholic, a chauffeur, who came from Ciudad Rama, Department of Colaya, Republic of Nicaragua, and who lives at Calle Pino No. 173 in this capital (Mexico City).

2. He indicated that on August 29 of this year he entered Mexico illegally, bribing an employee of the Migrations Office in Ciudad Cuauhtemoc, Chiapas, Mexico, for 200 pesos. He added that he was repudiating communism and for that reason the object of his coming to Mexico was to try to infiltrate the groups of that affiliation, for the most part Cuban groups, [redacted] F

3. ALVARADO said that by pretending to be a communist, and through Professor Edelberto TORRES, well-known Nicaraguan communist, he met an individual by the name of Carlos Jose, an important employee of the Cuban Embassy. The meeting occurred last September 3 or 4. The pretext of the meeting was that ALVARADO wanted to go to Cuba, and for that reason he told Carlos Jose that he was a good communist. On the 10th or 12th of the same month, an employee of the Cuban Embassy had him fill out a questionnaire and asked him for three photographs, which he has not given her as yet.

4. In the same manner he indicated that using various pretexts he continued to frequent the Cuban Embassy trying to obtain information [redacted] On one occasion they told him in the Embassy that in order to enable him to remain in the country (Cuba), they were going to have a lawyer get for him a passport, birth certificate, and certificate of military service as a Mexican and in that way he would travel to Cuba. F

[redacted] N

1220-13

[redacted] N

5. He added that on 18 September at about 11:00 a.m. he was in the waiting room of the lobby of the Cuban Consulate (sic) and he observed a North American of 1 meter 75 centimeters in height, medium build, but rather thin, wearing grey trousers, black sport coat, white shirt, a Texas-style cord tie and brown shoes. He noticed the individual because he was very fair skinned, sad looking, and had very dark sunken eyes. The man looked to him like a drug addict. He also noticed that this man's hair was, for the most part, dark, but was streaked with blond. He estimated that the man was about 26 years old. ALVARADO said that from the lobby one can see the street and he saw that opposite the Consulate a taxi pulled up carrying two people: one a negro, tall, of about 1 meter 82 centimeters tall, a thin man, but strong, with bulging eyes, high cheek bones, thick lips, reddish, kinky hair, and wearing a brown suit. The other was white, a young man of about 28, rather beatnik-looking, arrogant-looking, and wearing dark trousers and a light blue coat. He was about 1 meter 70 centimeters in height, of rather robust build. ALVARADO noticed that he carried in his hand a red passport, a passport which from the color he judged to be Canadian. When these two individuals arrived, the North American got up from his seat and greeted them and the three of them went into the Consulate together.

6. After 15 minutes, ALVARADO crossed the waiting room of the Consulate to go to the rest room, and on descending the stairs, he saw a very powerful looking individual, dark in color, tall, wearing white rimmed glasses. The man worked in the Cuban Embassy, because ALVARADO had seen him there before. He saw him give the red haired Negro a package which appeared to contain money. Upon coming out of the rest room, he saw that in a hall the Negro, the Canadian and the North American were having a heated conversation. He noticed that the Negro had a very visible scar on the right side of his chin and that he was counting money and giving it to the North American. ALVARADO heard them counting to the sum of $4500. ALVARADO went back toward the rest room and noticed that the North American and the Canadian were shoulder holsters like gangsters use, and he heard the Negro say to the North American, "I can go with you." The North American answered, "You are not a man," and added, "I can do it. I can kill him." ALVARADO left, and on returning to the lobby, noticed that the North American and the Canadian were again entering the office of the Consul but they stopped a few moments to talk with an employee of the Consulate who looked like a prostitute and whose name was Maria Luisa.

[redacted] N

1220-14

[redacted] N

7. ALVARADO said after that he went out to buy an ice cream stick, and while doing this he saw the Negro, the North American and the Canadian leave the offices and get into a black, late-model automobile, which appeared to be a Chevrolet. ALVARADO said he thought that a crime was in the making and it occurred to him to inform the United States Embassy but it did not occur to him to go to the Mexican officials. On 20 September he telephoned the American Embassy, but because he did not present himself in person, they paid no attention to him in spite of the fact that he said that the matter was confidential and that he wanted to talk to a high official. He did not go to the American Embassy for fear of being seen by the G-2 or Cuban spies, and so for the moment he forgot the incident. ALVARADO said that he read in the newspapers about the death of the President of the United States and that on seeing the photograph of the assassin he recognized him as the North American whom he had seen in the Cuban Consulate. He therefore again called the American Embassy and succeeded in speaking to a high official with whom he made an appointment for that same day at 5:30 p.m. near the Hotel Maria Isabel. This occurred on 25 September.

8. Two individuals appeared for the appointment. They identified themselves [redacted] He F
told them about the above facts and they made another appointment for 9:15 the next morning in the restaurant, Jena, located on the Avenida Morelos and the Paseo de la Reforma. The two men he met the day before, arrived for the second appointment along with another man whose name was Rodolfo GAVALDON. With these three men he went to the cafeteria of the Hotel Francis after which they drove up and down a few streets in an automobile. He again told them what he had observed in the Cuban Consulate and they gave him a 100 peso bill and told him they would call him at the number 41-87-31, which is the number of the place where ALVARADO lives. They called him that same day at 8:45 p.m. and told him to meet them 30 minutes later in front of the Monument to Juarez. They met him there at the appointed time.

9. GAVALDON and ALVARADO went in a peso cab to the corner of the Hotel Maria Isabel where another American was waiting for them, and together they crossed the street and went to an apartment in a building located on the corner of Oxford and Reforma. Once there, he again related the incidents and in an album of photographs identified the person who gave money to the

[redacted] N

1220-15

[redacted] N

Negro, to the Consul MIRAVAL, to Maria Luisa, to another employee of the Cuban Embassy as well as to other persons who have been seen in the diplomatic mission.

10. After this, the man gave ALVARADO 500 pesos, told him to move to a hotel, and to tell them to which hotel he was moving. This ALVARADO did the following day, 27 September. He gave GAVALDON a card with the information they wanted, but to date these men have not recontacted him. After making the above statements, ALVARADO indicated the following:

a. That spontaneously, and after reconsideration, he desires to state that the North American to whom he had referred in the body of his statement and whom he saw on 18 September of this year in the Cuban Consulate looked like, and he was 60% sure that he looked like, Lee Harvey OSWALD, the assassin of the President of the United States.

b. That after the assassination of President Kennedy, ALVARADO took advantage of these occurrences, giving versions such as the above one, for the purpose of provoking a strong reaction in favor of the United States against the government of Fidel CASTRO Ruz.

c. That he had no other motive than the deep hatred which he feels for communism, and has throughout his life dedicated himself to combatting communism.

d. That he regrets not having achieved his objective of causing a reaction on the part of the United States government against that of CASTRO.

e. That the telephone conversation which he referred to above in his statement, was not made on 12 September as he said, but rather after the death of President Kennedy, on 25 September. This call was made to the number 46-94-00, which is the number of the American Embassy. From this number he was connected with extension 181 in order to relate the incidents already mentioned.

[redacted] N

1220-16

[redacted] N

Attachment G

OUT Teletype No. 87667, dated 7 December 1963, filed at 1215 hours, to FBI

The re-interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO, Nicaraguan informant who claimed to have seen Lee OSWALD receive money to assassinate Kennedy, has been concluded. Our Mexico City station advises us that ALVARADO admitted he must have been mistaken in saying that he saw OSWALD in the Cuban Embassy. Also, he was uncertain of the date on which he might have seen someone like OSWALD and thought it must have been on a Tuesday, which would have made it 17 September 1963. Although the final report of the polygraph interview is not yet available, the preliminary finding is that ALVARADO evidenced deception reactions when talking about OSWALD.

It is expected that ALVARADO will be deported to Nicaragua on 9 December 1963.

A representative of your Bureau participated in the interrogation of ALVARADO.

[redacted]

[redacted] N

K

1220-17

[redacted] N [redacted] K

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

[redacted] K

APR 21 1964

Letter from Warren Commission requesting full documentation of results of investigation of Gilberto Alvarado Ugarte's allegations.

Mr. Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Helms:

On behalf of the Commission I would like to thank you and your representatives for the fine cooperation which was extended to representatives of the Commission during the course of their work in Mexico City from April 8 through April 13, 1964. I am informed that [redacted] of your [redacted] [redacted] was particularly generous with his time and advice and, in fact, contributed greatly to the success of our mission in Mexico. I field representatives

During their stay in Mexico City the Commission representatives discussed with [redacted] and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that portion of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation which concerned Gilberte Alvarado Ugarte. We are aware, of course, from previous reports that the allegations made by Alvarado were thoroughly investigated by Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation representatives in Mexico City in liaison with the responsible Mexican law-enforcement authorities. Reference is made to the discussion of these allegations in your memorandum dated January 31, 1964 at pages 11 - 14. I

Upon review of our complete file on this matter, we find that we lack full documentation of the investigation conducted of these allegations. It would be helpful if our records could be supplemented by a report from your Agency supplying more details

[redacted] K

[redacted] J [redacted] K

21 April 1964 -

[redacted] K

1225

[redacted] N [redacted] K

2 21 Apr 64

regarding the investigation undertaken by your Agency and other concerned Agencies into this matter and your evaluation as to the truth of Alvarado's assertions. In particular, it would be helpful if a report could be submitted by the expert who conducted [redacted] examination which emphasizes the specific conclusions which he made based on the responses by Alvarado in answering key questions on this matter.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

[redacted] N

[redacted] J [redacted] K

1225-2

[redacted] K

13 [illegible] 196[illegible]

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director (Plans)
[redacted] K

SUBJECT: Mexican Interrogation of Gilberto ALVARADO

1. Attached is a translation of the Mexican police interrogation report on Gilberto ALVARADO, Nicaraguan who claimed to have seen Lee OSWALD accept $6500 in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City to assassinate President Kennedy. The report states that ALVARADO retracted these assertions and admitted that he made them to induce the U.S. to take stronger action against Cuba.

2. [redacted] F, I

3. As you know, ALVARADO retracted the confession of fabrication which he made to the Mexican police and had to be re-interrogated by representatives of this Agency and your Bureau. This later interrogation showed that he was probably lying.

GSCI 3/779,136

Attachment:
Translation

[redacted] I

Distribution:
O&1 - Addressee, w/att
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted] J
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

12 December 1963

[redacted] K

[redacted] K

N [redacted]

[redacted] K

1226

[redacted] N

STATEMENT OF Gilberto Melasco ALVARADO Ugarte

1. This person (ALVARADO) said that he was 24 years old, unmarried, a Catholic, a chauffeur, who came from Ciudad Rama, Department of Celaya, Republic of Nicaragua, and who lives at Calle Pino No. 173 in this capital (Mexico City).

2. He indicated that on August 29 of this year he entered Mexico illegally, bribing an employee of the Migrations Office in Ciudad Cuauhtemoc, Chiapas, Mexico, for 200 pesos. He added that he was repudiating communism and for that reason the object of his coming to Mexico was to try to infiltrate the groups of that affiliation, for the most part Cuban groups, [redacted] A

3. ALVARADO said that by pretending to be a communist, and through Professor Edelberto TORRES, well-known Nicaraguan communist, he met an individual by the name of Carlos Jose, an important employee of the Cuban Embassy. The meeting occurred last September 3 or 4. The pretext of the meeting was that ALVARADO wanted to go to Cuba, and for that reason he told Carlos Jose that he was a good communist. On the 10th or 12th of the same month, an employee of the Cuban Embassy had him fill out a questionnaire and asked him for three photographs, which he has not given her as yet.

4. In the same manner he indicated that using various pretexts he continued to frequent the Cuban Embassy trying to obtain information [redacted] A
On one occasion they told him in the Embassy that in order to enable him to remain in the country (Cuba), they were going to have a lawyer get for him a passport, birth certificate, and certificate of military service as a Mexican and in that way he would travel to Cuba.

[redacted] N

1226-2

[redacted] N

5. He added that on 18 September at about 11:00 a.m. he was in the waiting room of the lobby of the Cuban Consulate (sic) and he observed a North American of 1 meter 75 centimeters in height, medium build, but rather thin, wearing gray trousers, black sport coat, white shirt, a Texas-style cord tie and brown shoes. He noticed the individual because he was very fair skinned, sad looking, and had very dark sunken eyes. The man looked to him like a drug addict. He also noticed that this man's hair was, for the most part, dark, but was streaked with blond. He estimated that the man was about 26 years old. ALVARADO said that from the lobby one can see the street and he saw that opposite the Consulate a taxi pulled up carrying two people: one a negro, tall, of about 1 meter 82 centimeters tall, a thin man, but strong, with bulging eyes, high cheek bones, thick lips, reddish, kinky hair, and wearing a brown suit. The other was white, a young man of about 20, rather beatnik-looking, arrogant-looking, and wearing dark trousers and a light blue coat. He was about 1 meter 70 centimeters in height, of rather robust build. ALVARADO noticed that he carried in his hand a red passport, a passport which from the color he judged to be Canadian. When these two individuals arrived, the North American got up from his seat and greeted them and the three of them went into the Consulate together.

6. After 15 minutes, ALVARADO crossed the waiting room of the Consulate to go to the rest room, and on descending the stairs, he saw a very powerful looking individual, dark in color, tall, wearing white rimmed glasses. The man worked in the Cuban Embassy, because ALVARADO had seen him there before. He saw him give the red haired Negro a package which appeared to contain money. Upon coming out of the rest room, he saw that in a hall the Negro, the Canadian and the North American were having a heated conversation. He noticed that the Negro had a very visible scar on the right side of his chin and that he was counting money and giving it to the North American. ALVARADO heard them counting to the sum of $6500. ALVARADO went back toward the rest room and noticed that the North American and the Canadian wore shoulder holsters like gangsters use, and he heard the Negro say to the North American, "I can go with you." The North American answered, "You are not a man," and added, "I can do it. I can kill him." ALVARADO left, and on returning to the lobby, noticed that the North American and the Canadian were again entering the office of the Consul but they stopped a few moments to talk with an employee of the Consulate who looked like a prostitute and whose name was Maria Luisa.

[redacted] N

1226-3

[redacted] N

7. ALVARADO said after that he went out to buy an ice cream stick, and while doing this he saw the Negro, the North American and the Canadian leave the offices and get into a black, late-model automobile, which appeared to be a Chevrolet. ALVARADO said he thought that a crime was in the making and it occurred to him to inform the United States Embassy but it did not occur to him to go to the Mexican officials. On 20 September he telephoned the American Embassy, but because he did not present himself in person, they paid no attention to him in spite of the fact that he said that the matter was confidential and that he wanted to talk to a high official. He did not go to the American Embassy for fear of being seen by the G-2 or Cuban spies, and so for the moment he forgot the incident. ALVARADO said that he read in the newspapers about the death of the President of the United States and that on seeing the photograph of the assassin he recognized him as the North American whom he had seen in the Cuban Consulate. He therefore again called the American Embassy and succeeded in speaking to a high official with whom he made an appointment for that same day at 5:30 p.m. near the Hotel Maria Isabel. This occurred on 25 September.

8. Two individuals appeared for the appointment. They identified themselves [redacted] He told them about the above facts and they made another appointment for 9:15 the next morning in the restaurant, Jena, located on the Avenida Morelos and the Paseo de la Reforma. The two men he met the day before, arrived for the second appointment along with another man whose name was Rodolfo GAVALDON. With these three men he went to the cafeteria of the Hotel Francis after which they drove up and down a few streets in an automobile. He again told them what he had observed in the Cuban Consulate and they gave him a 100 peso bill and told him they would call him at the number 41-07-31, which is the number of the place where ALVARADO lives. They called him that same day at 8:45 p.m. and told him to meet them 30 minutes later in front of the Monument to Juarez. They met him there at the appointed time. I

9. GAVALDON and ALVARADO went in a peso cab to the corner of the Hotel Maria Isabel where another American was waiting for them, and together they crossed the street and went to an apartment in a building located on the corner of Oxford and Reforma. Once there, he again related the incidents and in an album of photographs identified the person who gave money to the Negro, to the

[redacted] N

1226-1

[redacted] N

Consul MIRAVAL, to Maria Luisa, to another employee of the Cuban Embassy as well as to other persons who have been seen in the diplomatic mission.

10. After this, the man gave ALVARADO 500 pesos, told him to move to a hotel, and to tell them to which hotel he was moving. This ALVARADO did the following day, 27 September. He gave GAVALDON a card with the information they wanted, but to date these men have not recontacted him. After making the above statements, ALVARADO indicated the following:

a. That spontaneously, and after reconsideration, he desires to state that the North American to whom he had referred in the body of his statement and whom he saw on 18 September of this year in the Cuban Consulate looked like, and he was 60% sure that he looked like, Lee Harvey OSWALD, the assassin of the President of the United States.

b. That after the assassination of President Kennedy, ALVARADO took advantage of these occurrences, giving versions such as the above one, for the purpose of provoking a strong reaction in favor of the United States against the government of Fidel CASTRO Ruz.

c. That he had no other motive than the deep hatred which he feels for communism, and has throughout his life dedicated himself to combatting communism.

d. That he regrets not having achieved his objective of causing a reaction on the part of the United States government against that of CASTRO.

e. That the telephone conversation which he referred to above in his statement, was not made on 12 September as he said, but rather after the death of President Kennedy, on 25 September. This call was made to the number 46-94-00, which is the number of the American Embassy. From this number he was connected with extension 181 in order to relate the incidents already mentioned.

[redacted] N

1226-5

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[redacted] N.

☐ INDEX
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☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO. [redacted]

ROUTING

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7 DEC 63 17 15z

[redacted] J

DEFEXXED

ROUTINE

PRIORITY

ORIG: [redacted]
UNIT:
CT:
DATE: 7 DECEMBER 1963

TO: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FROM: DIRECTOR CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONF: [redacted] J

INFO: [redacted]

INFO

CITE DIR 87667 [redacted] K

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD CASE [redacted] R

THE RE-INTERROGATION OF GILBERTO ALVARADO, NICARAGUAN INFORMANT WHO CLAIMED TO HAVE SEEN LEE OSWALD RECEIVE MONEY TO ASSASSINATE KENNEDY, HAS BEEN CONCLUDED.

G [redacted] MEXICO [redacted] ADVISES US THAT ALVARADO ADMITTED HE MUST HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN IN SAYING THAT HE SAW OSWALD IN THE CUBAN EMBASSY. ALSO, HE WAS UNCERTAIN OF THE DATE ON WHICH HE MIGHT HAVE SEEN SOMEONE LIKE OSWALD AND THOUGHT IT MUST HAVE BEEN ON A TUESDAY, WHICH WOULD HAVE MADE IT 17 SEPTEMBER 1963. ALTHOUGH THE FINAL [redacted] E IS NOT YET AVAILABLE, THE PRELIMINARY FINDING IS THAT ALVARADO EVIDENCED DECEPTION

E [redacted] WHEN TALKING ABOUT OSWALD.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT ALVARADO WILL BE DEPORTED TO NICARAGUA ON 9 DECEMBER 1963.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF YOUR BUREAU PARTICIPATED IN THE INTERROGATION OF GILBERTO ALVARADO.

END OF MESSAGE

[redacted] H

[redacted] I

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

[redacted] N

[redacted] N

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

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Copy No. [redacted]

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1232 K

I, J

ALVARADO

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

ORIG UNIT : [redacted]
EXT :
DATE : 27 NOVEMBER 1963

☐ INDEX
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☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

34 [redacted] N

ROUTING			
1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

TO : PRIORITY [redacted] G

FROM : DIRECTOR

CONF : [redacted] J

INFO : [redacted] J

NOV 27 2230Z 63

DEFERRED

ROUTINE

TO PRIORITY [redacted] PRIORITY INFO [redacted]

CITE DIR 85616

H [redacted] G

1. IN THE FACE OF MOUNTING EVIDENCE THAT ALVARADO IS FABRICATING HIS STORY OF SEEING OSWALD TAKE MONEY INTO CUBAN EMBASSY, [redacted] B [redacted] WE FIND IT INCREDIBLE THAT THE CUBANS WOULD ENTER AND PAY AN ASSASSIN IN FRONT OF A [redacted] F INTERLOPER. WE THINK IT POSSIBLE OR EVEN LIKELY THAT HE HAS BEEN IN AND OUT OF THE CUBAN EMBASSY [redacted] B AND HAS PICKED UP THE NAMES AND FACES THERE IN SO DOING. ALL HE HAS SAID ABOUT OSWALD HE COULD HAVE GOTTEN FROM THE NEWSPAPERS, EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INCORRECT ITEMS SUCH AS HIS STATEMENT THAT OSWALD WORE GLASSES.

2. THE FACT THAT ALVARADO IS A CALM, NICE, AND INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN DOES NOT MEAN HE IS NOT A FABRICATOR. FYI WE AND OTHER AGENCIES ARE BEING FLOODED BY FABRICATIONS ON THE [redacted] OSWALD CASE FROM SEVERAL CONTINENTS, SOME ORIGINATING WITH PEOPLE ON THE FRINGES OF THE INTELLIGENCE BUSINESS. SUCH FABRICATIONS ARE NOT USUALLY DONE FOR MONEY, BUT OUT OF SICKLY FANCY AND A DESIRE TO GET INTO THE INTELLIGENCE GAME.

3. [redacted] F

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

[redacted] N

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Copy No. K

[redacted] K COPY [redacted]

[redacted] K

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CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[redacted] N

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☐ FILE IN CS FILE NO.

ROUTING			
1		4	
2		5	
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DIRECTOR

DEFERRED
ROUTINE

INFO

CITE DIR 85616

[redacted] F

4. WHILE WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT ALVARADO'S STORY IS BEYOND ALL DOUBT, WE DO URGE THAT MEXI PLACE IT AND ALVARADO UNDER THE MOST SEARCHING SCRUTINY. [redacted] F

[redacted] B

5. [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

[redacted] F

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

[redacted] N

[redacted] N

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION [illegible] OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Copy No.

1280-2

[redacted] I

[redacted] N

26 Nov 1963

[redacted] G

26 Nov 63

DIR-85090

[redacted] G

REF: [redacted] (IN 68391) G

1. ASK [redacted] FOR ASSESSMENT OF GILBERTO ALVARADO UGARTE, [redacted] B ALVARADO IS THE MAN WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE SEEN LEE OSWALD RECEIVE $6,500 INSIDE THE CUBAN EMBASSY IN MEXICO ON 18 SEPT.

2. IS IT POSSIBLE ALVARADO WAS GOING TO CUBA [redacted] B [redacted] B

3. CAN STATION ASCERTAIN MOVEMENTS OF ALVARADO SINCE 18 SEPTEMBER? B

4. DO NOT TELL [redacted] ALVARADO IS TALKING TO EMBASSY IN MEXICO ABOUT THIS MATTER AT ALL.

END OF MESSAGE

[redacted] I,S

[redacted] K [redacted] N

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[redacted] K

I,S [redacted]

K [redacted]

1289